THE
North-China Herald.

Vol. IV., No. 187. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1854. Price, Sp. Drs. 15 ℔ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

A Branch of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, is established here from this date.

NUN CHANDLER, *Agent.*

Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. A. BIDET is authorized to sign for me by Procuration.

D. REMI.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Oliver Everett Roberts, in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae*, ceased on the 30th of June last.

WETMORE & Co.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the *29th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by Mr. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which Mr. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

Mr. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between Yorick Jones Murrow and James Stephenson under the Style or Firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., has been this day dissolved. The undersigned, assuming the responsibility of the said Firm, will in future conduct the business on his own account and in his own name,

Y. J. MURROW.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

Established 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE Managers of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents in China for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility,* and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6°/o per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept Marine Risks payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
Established 1803.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
Capital:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,........	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,.......	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, 22, SAINT ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Board of Directors in Shanghae, China:

A. PERCEVAL, Esq., Merchant, *Chairman.*
Wm. HUTCHISON, Esq., Merchant.
H. C. R. MACDUFF, Esq., Merchant.

Medical Adviser:

JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., *M.D.*

Agents:

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Division of Profits.

THE PROFITS which have arisen on the Business of this Company since 1846 will be divided as at *25th May,* 1854, and Parties Assuring on the Participating Scale before that date will be entitled to a Share in the Fund to be set apart for Division among the Assured.

Every information may be obtained on the application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae,* or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

By order of the Directors,

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
HENRY J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Agents of the Company in Shanghae,
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COPIES of the REPORT of the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY, held on *1st November,* 1853, may be had on application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae,* or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

Agents of the Company in Shanghae,
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

R. S. Walker, *Hongkong.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
T. Marshall, *Singapore.*
A. Emerson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

EX-*LOCKETT.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE following PRESERVED PROVISIONS from the well known House of Messrs. Gillons, Leith:—

In Tins—Finnan Haddocks, Mock Turtle Soup, Mulligatawny do., Soup and Boulli, Kidney Soup, Brown do., Roast Beef, Boiled do., Roast Veal, Fresh Salmon, Cod Fish, Minced Collops, Carrots Plain, Beef a la mode, Scotch Haggis, Grouse Soup, Vegetable do., Hare do., Hotch Potch, Ragout of Fowl, Ling Plain, Essence of Beef, Oysters in own Liquor, Beef Tea, Cod Roes, Lobsters, Stewed Rabbit, Turnips Plain, Roast Mutton, Boiled do., Stewed Veal, Parsnips Plain, Kippered Salmon, Cod Fish Plain, Turbot, and Cod Sounds.

ALSO,

Green Gage Jam, Yellow Gooseberry do., Red do. do., Marmalade, Black Currant Jam, Strawberry do., Raspberry do., Plum do., Damson do., Brambleberry do., and Apple do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1854.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FUNEREAL CYPRESS SEEDS.

A few Packets of the SEED of this Ornamental Tree, have arrived from the Tea Country, and are for Sale. Apply to

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, January 5th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½-inches by 21½-inches to 46-inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from Henry Tatham & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from Whitbread & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

DR. MORRISON'S DICTIONARY complete—4 bound Volumes and 2 extra parts—in good preservation.

N.-C. Herald Office,

Shanghae, 23d January, 1854.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; & Pale SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE formerly occupied by Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co.: the lot comprises about three *mows.*

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.

Shanghae, 23rd February, 1854.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten *mow,* lately occupied by William Hargreaves, Esq. Apply to

Wm. THORBURN.

Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

JOHN HALL,

Sail-maker,

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform Commanders of vessels resorting to this port; that he has commenced business in the above line, and from his knowledge of Sail-making gained from long practical experience, he trusts, through strict attention to orders, to merit a share of the Public patronage.

Sail Loft at the store of Messrs. P. F. Richards & Co., where all orders will be received.

Shanghae, 26th January, 1854.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER:
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

Pulvermacher's Patent Portable
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use,

(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-douloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—The Royal College of Physicians, The Royal College of Surgeons, The Royal British Associations, The Academie Nationale de Medicine, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.,* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong;* and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

Also, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

Arrival of H. M.'s Plenipotentiary and Suite.

This morning at 10 o'clock, a salute of fourteen guns announced the arrival of H. M. Screw-steamer *Encounter,* from Hongkong, with H. E. Sir Geo. Bonham, Bart., on board. His visit to this port has taken every body by surprise—we suppose, the immediate proximity of the Insurgents to the Capital, has induced his Excellency to come nearer the seat of war, in order that he may be ready to be consulted on any emergency—or, at any rate, better to understand the relative position of the belligerents, and the chances of the Antagonistic Dynasties, prior to his quitting China. This is well thought of;—for the latest accounts of the state of the Capital do not augur that things can remain much longer in their present state. His Excellency is accompanied by Capt. King, A.-de-C., W. H. Medhurst, Ch. Secy., H. N. Lay, and C. B. Hillier, Esqs.

By this opportunity the Mail of the 24th December is received.

Lord Palmerston's resignation has created quite a sensation.

We copy the following from the *Straits Times Extra* of Feby. 2d:—

By agreement of England, France, Austria and Prussia propositions of peace have been sent from Vienna to Constantinople, but no news of the acceptance had been received.

Of the Russians 18,000 men under General Nestoroff had been defeated by the Turks.

Intelligence had been received from Constantinople that all relations between Great Britain and Persia had ceased in consequence of Persia having declared war against Turkey at the instigation of Russia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOW ready for delivery—*P. & O. S. Navigation Company's* BILLS OF LADING—Coastwise or *viâ* Southampton.

Herald Office, 11th Feby., 1854.

ROBERT PERT,

SAIL-MAKER.

AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack,* and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,
Asthma,
Bilious Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,
Bowel Complaints,
Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,
Consumption,
Debility,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Female Irregularities,
Fevers of all kinds,
Fits,
Gout,
Head-ache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore Throats,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic Douloureux,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Venereal affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald,* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1854.

We have no later accounts of the proceedings of the northern army of the Insurgents to lay before our readers this week; but we recommend to their perusal the very full account given us by the Reverend Doctor Medhurst, in the "Revelations from Peking," of the remarkable state of affairs in that capital. Much as we had expected to hear of the disorganization in the metropolis on the approach of the T'hae-ping army, we freely confess that the disorder, imbecility, and distress;—as well as the grinding extortion practised in order to supply the wants of the imperial army, far exceeds anything we could have anticipated. It will be recollected that some weeks ago,* it was pointed out that much distress was said to prevail in the metropolis—this news came by way of Cheh-kiang and probably Hang-chow—it is now fully confirmed. The memorial of the censor Yung-paou, after stating some natural phenomena that preceded the present distress, superstitiously attributed by him to the anger of high Heaven—proceeds to detail the extreme feebleness and inefficiency of the military guards stationed to protect Peking—their miserable plight, cowardice and frequent decrepitude; their general want of discipline and negligence on duty; the absence of method and due preparation for the defence of the capital; the state of excitement and alarm of the citizens; the large amount of absenteeism of the wealthy inhabitants, and consequent aggravation of distress amongst the lower classes from this very cause; the great increase of general destitution and difficulty of obtaining food; and lastly the severity of local taxation, exercised without discrimination, in order to supply the urgent necessities of the army. The censor feelingly remonstrates against the unequal pressure of the fiscal demands on the poor people; pleads his duty to the emperor for making this declaration, requests that a stringent inquiry may be made, and beseeches the emperor "that the imperial glance may be cast upon" his memorial. We shall cite a few observations of the censor in support of his appeal, and then recommend a careful perusal of this important document to our readers.

The first thing that particularly arrests our attention, after reading of the inefficiency of "the civic guards and trained bands,"—is, the assertion of the censor that "the soldiers of the capital, whether belonging to the Chinese or Tartar regiments, exist very much in name only;" alluding to the "best of these troops having been ordered off to the seat of war"—he says further, "those which remain are merely those which have been considered unserviceable." In his tour of inspection among the several posts, he found "the numbers were deficient at every guard-house." The condition of these guards was also most deplorable. They were not only "weak and incapable men," but "standing daily from morning to evening, shivering with cold and hunger, exposed to the wind and snow, in a most distressed and miserable condition." He observes, that horsemen on arriving at the gates would not await inspection, but putting their horses to their speed would dash through the gates *à bride abattu*. He points out the danger of this in case of the approach of enemies. He then remarks on the total want of order and discipline and the great negligence of the guards, while the "officers in charge did not restrain them." Everywhere, the same carelessness and want of attention to the requisite defences are apparent. The soldiery are old and decrepid, ill-clothed, ill-fed, ill-armed. It would seem as if, a blight had fallen upon the administration, in having entrusted the protection of the Capital to such feeble supporters—the number of guards is not maintained at the guard-houses, the tents on the walls are too far apart to be within call, the soldiers instead of being at their posts are found sauntering about the city, and, at the very time the insurgents are within two days' march of Peking, he hears that "the defenders of, the Capital have been talking about establishing posts both inside and outside the city, but he does not know when they mean to put their plans in execution." Truly such a state of inaction, improvidence, and recklessness of consequences, invites the approach of an enemy, and it will indeed be wonderful, if the Insurgents do not soon give them good cause to lament the want of attention to their military defences. It would prove too tedious were we to notice all the points that are interesting at the present time. We will, therefore, only further observe, that with all their efforts to raise local revenue they could only obtain throughout Peking, the paltry sum of about $10,000 by the strict enforcement of the tax "on both large and small houses" in the month of December last. If such be the case, the poverty of the Capital must be extreme, and the flight of the wealthy inhabitants, must have sorely crippled the imperial revenue at this most critical juncture.

REVELATIONS FROM PEKING.

PEKING GAZETTES.

Defenceless state of the Capital.

The *Gazette* of the 14th of January contains a memorial from the censor Yung-paou, inspector of the central part of the city of Peking, humbly setting forth the want of discipline in the military preparations for the defence of the capital, and the distressed condition to which the inhabitants are reduced; these matters he begs leave, with the utmost earnestness, honestly to set forth, for the imperial inspection. Several days previous to the winter solstice great mists and darkness prevailed: the memorialist does not pretend to any uncommon discernment, and knows nothing about prognostications; but viewing this darkness, in connection with the present times and circumstances, he cannot help deeming it an indication from nature, that the guard maintained at the capital, during this prevalence of the rebellious spirit, is not sufficiently strict, on which account high Heaven sends us a warning; or perhaps it is because the distressed condition of the people is becoming daily more extreme, that therefore the feeling of complaint and murmuring has drawn this evil portent from the skies. However this may be, the memorialist will now proceed carefully to set forth the real circumstances of the present time, for his August Majesty's inspection. Now the things which are at present most confided in, in order to relieve the mind from apprehension are, the civic guards and the trained bands: but all that the guards accomplish consists in the apprehension of a few rebels; while all that the trained bands are good for is just to catch a few paltry thieves: but should any unforeseen emergency arise, both would be found insufficient for defence. The soldiers of the capital, whether belonging to the Chinese or Tartar regiments, exist very much in name only; and since the approach of the insurgents to the neighbourhood of the metropolis, the best of these troops have been ordered off to the seat of war. Those which remain are merely those which have been considered unserviceable, together with those which have been temporarily engaged to supply vacancies. When the memorialist was on a tour of inspection, he observed that the numbers were deficient at every guard-house. This was the case wherever he went. Sometimes the watchmen and guards were found to be weak and incapable men, and when the memorialist remonstrated, the officers of the different corps paid no attention to his remarks. When he came to look at the soldiers on guard at the different gates, he found them standing daily, from morning to evening, shivering with cold and hunger, exposed to the wind and snow, in a most distressed and miserable condition. On examining the weapons piled up there, he found that the greater part of them were useless. He has sometimes seen half a dozen soldiers together at the gate, and when any horsemen came up, to enter the city, they would urge their horses to their utmost speed, just as they arrived at the drawbridge, and thus dash through the gate: the memorialist has immediately ordered the guards to run after and examine them, but in most instances they could not be overtaken. Now should any insurgents, pretending to be imperial soldiers, whip their horses and dash through in this way, the guard would be unable to prevent them, which is enough to excite one's apprehension. It appears that at each gate there should be stationed fifty soldiers, but most of these are old and weak, just put there to make up the number; and when an inspection has to be made, some run for their jackets and others for their weapons, when they stand up for a moment, and just answer to their names; after which they saunter about, basking in the sun and amusing themselves, or perhaps they enter their tents, creep into their bed-clothes, and fall into a deep sleep: while the officers in charge do not restrain them. From of old it has been said, that soldiers on duty should be as attentive when there is no enemy, as they would be were the foe at hand; but these fellows, lazily sauntering about, just as they please, are not of the least use, except to devour provisions, and no more. The tents on the walls are placed at a great distance from each other, and the memorialist does not know how many soldiers they each contain, but he has seen the soldiers who ought to have been in them every day wandering about the city, just as they please, without the least discipline or restraint. He has also heard very recently, that at the main guard they have been talking about establishing posts both inside and outside of the city, and about placing soldiers therein to guard them, as a preparative to some more extensive measures of defence; but he does not know when they mean to set about it. Generally speaking, of late the practice has been to be all in a flurry when arrangements are to be made for defence, and to be very steady when ease and enjoyment are to be attended to. At present the rebel camp is only 70 miles from the capital, Shing-paou and Tsang-kih-lin-sin are by no means agreed in their views, and they have not yet succeeded in any plan for exterminating the insurgents. Tuh-lew is only an insignificant place, and it may be easily conceived that the rebels will not remain there long. According to the confessions of the spies, who are being apprehended every day, it appears that very many have come to the capital, where they hire houses, and secretly endeavour to enlist persons in their cause. When the circumstances of the times are thus urgent, how can it be considered a season for leisure and amusement? With regard to measures of defence, it is certainly not a bad plan to imitate the ancients in placing guards so closely together that they can both see and call to each other; and in country places, where the inhabitants are raised on the soil, and have contracted some kind of friendly feeling towards their neighbours, it would not be difficult to get up a spirit of harmonious co-operation; but in the various wards of the metropolis, good and bad are mixed together, and if you wish to have them animated by one feeling, you will find it difficult of accomplishment. Moreover it appears, that at the different guard-houses, there are only a few watchmen placed, who are just sufficient to guard against petty thieves. These may be seen at the head of every street, with badges round their necks, and with lanterns stuck on the end of long poles, beating gongs as they go, in companies of ten, or it may be a hundred, like a parcel of boys playing about; but if any riot were to break out, these would be found utterly incapable of suppressing it: and how could they be expected to repel the insurgents. The memorialist has heard, that about the 15th or 16th of December, in the great street connected with the horse-market, some body got up a story that there was to be an inspection of the people on guard; when the various shop-keepers began beating their gongs and lighting their lamps, which was kept up all night, and after all no one came to the guard-houses to inspect. On the evening of the 20th, at the entrance of the Pearl-market, the same thing occurred. On the 22d, one of the imperial relatives having been appointed to preside at an altar for worshipping Heaven, the officers on guard gave orders, that from the front gate of the temple, up to the bridge, lamps should be lighted up all night; according to their view, it would seem, to make a grand appearance, but really, in defiance of the established regulations (which forbid the parading of lamps through the city at night.) In consequence of this stir the shopkeepers became alarmed, and the multitude was thrown into confusion.

Ever since the spring of 1853, the officers employed about the court have been inventing excuses to get away from the capital; and the rich inhabitants have removed with their households to the extent of 30,000 families. In every street nine out of ten houses are empty, and the residents are daily diminishing. Even in the north quarter of the city, where the population was previously very dense, the memorialist has observed that the census of population for the year 1852, in the north quarter of the city, was rated at 18,000 families; and now, though scarcely a year has elapsed, the number of families in the quarter in question does not exceed 8,000. From one quarter we may form some idea of the rest.

On the 24th of December, the memorialist had to superintend the distribution of cotton wadded garments to the poor, when he found that the applicants were much more numerous than in former years, especially in the eastern and northern quarter, where they had increased several fold. When he enquired into the cause of this, he found it to have originated in the absence of the rich families from the capital, in consequence of which the poorer classes could find no employment; and the means of subsistence being procured with difficulty, poverty was the consequence. In fact those who could not afford to remove, were obliged to starve and die. Moreover the board of revenue, being at the same time straitened for means, had petitioned the throne to be allowed to take a percentage from all rentals. The memorialist having to collect this percentage, has frequently seen with his own eyes the distressed and impoverished inhabitants, who had been accustomed to depend on the rental of a few small houses, in consequence of having no money, actually tendering their tenements in payment, saying that they found it difficult to procure food and clothing, and therefore had no power to pay the percentage. This is the case in every quarter of the city. Recently he has observed poor old women, almost naked, bringing with tears in their eyes the cotton wadded garments which they had received in charity, to offer as money in payment of the demand. This was a sight which he could not endure to look upon. If at such a time as this, when it is difficult to know whether to be severe or lenient,—if the heads of the wards would enquire into the circumstances of each family, they might carry out this system of percentage; but when the regular taxes sometimes run short, it is not very suitable to be urgent in demanding these extraordinary payments. If on the other hand they are too lenient, and allow the people to pay when they can, the board of revenue comes down upon them, saying that they must supply the urgent wants of the army, and that the commissaries are everlastingly dunning them for money. Moreover the orders of the board are not very consistent: sometimes they say that they will not require payment from the poorer cottages, and from public buildings; when in a few days there comes out a requisition for the cottages to pay, and in a few days more a demand for the public buildings to do the same. In the course of a fortnight the regulations are changed three times, so that the people are at their wit's end, and do not know what to do. Recently a literary chancellor and a censor petitioned the throne that the percentage on cottages and public buildings should be increased, only excepting those huts of the poorer classes which had less than five rooms in them: the object of this proposition was to make the wealthier classes make up for the deficiencies of the poorer sort. But the board of revenue, while they urgently demanded the increased percentage on the former, did not in the least diminish the usual sum required from the latter. The memorialist cannot conceive where the consciences of the board are gone to; all they think about is grinding the poorer classes in the name of the great emperor, but they never dream of consulting the interests of the common people, who are the main support of the country. If they could by thus grinding the people, to the extent of hundreds and myriads, supply in some respect the wants of the army, some excuse might be offered for them: but now, of the houses on which the percentage can be levied, both inside and outside of the city, there are not many left; while from the cottages of the poor which contain less than five rooms, the proceeds are very small. Taking the five quarters of the metropolis, the sum total collected during the month of December, from both large and small houses, barely amounted to fifteen thousand strings of cash (not ten thousand dollars): now if it be impolitic uselessly to harass the people, without much benefiting the government, how much more impolitic must it be to harass the people and weaken the government at the same time. The memorialist having been a personal witness of these distresses, has felt himself deeply grieved, and has frequently remonstrated with his brother officers, in their meetings for consultation, on the above topics, when they have merely looked at each other, and fetched an empty sigh. Now the memorialist conceives that the capital is a most important position, and should be most strictly guarded: the soothing of the miserable and distressed inhabitants is also a matter of extreme importance: he thinks that if he were to study his own ease, and maintain silence from day to day, he should be placing himself beyond the pale of the imperial protection: and if he were to dread the animadversions of his superiors in rank, he should be making a very ungrateful return for all his majesty's bountiful favours; he therefore ventures to intrude on the emperor's attention, with an honest statement of his views, requesting his majesty carefully to receive the admonitions afforded by Heaven, and condescend to enquire into the condition of the people, reflecting at the same time on the difficulty with which his royal ancestors established the fortunes of their families, and the extremely important interests of the country at the present crisis. The memorialist begs that the emperor will especially command some of his imperial relatives and great officers, to enquire into the state of the army, and to maintain the dignity of the government. He suggests that both within and without the metropolis some well-disciplined troops should be stationed, who shall maintain a strict and careful guard in order to provide against disasters: in this way the hopes of the insurgents will be disappointed, and the capital will be properly guarded. He requests also that orders may be given to the board of revenue to enquire into the statements of the literary chancellor, and cause that the cottages of the poor which do not contain five rooms, may be altogether exempted from the percentage. The imperial protection and benevolence will then be duly appreciated by the people, and the Divine blessing will descend equally on the monarch and his subjects, which will cause the rebellion to be speedily quelled. The memorialist, relying on the sagelike intelligence of his sovereign, does not heed the animadversions of his fellow officers, but sends up a faithful report, in all honesty and simplicity; while with the most trembling anxiety he implores that the imperial glance may be cast upon it.

The *Gazette* of the 17th January contains a report from the members of the imperial cabinet, stating that they have discovered that in the printed government *Gazette* there has appeared a document which they have not given out for publication; the report is also accompanied by a copy of a certain memorial sent in to the emperor, together with the document as it appeared in print. Whereupon the emperor observes, that there exists an established regulation with respect to documents concerning the government, viz. that whenever any officers about the court or in the provinces make a report on any subject, as soon as it is issued by the cabinet, it may then be proclaimed abroad; but those papers which have not been given out must not at the option of individuals be published. With respect to the memorial of the censor Fung-paou, inspector of one of the five quarters of Peking, regarding the military defences of the metropolis, it appears that this has not been given out from the cabinet, how ever then could it have been so improperly printed for publication? Moreover there are some things added and left out in the printed document, which does not agree with the written memorial. Who ever could have taken upon himself thus clandestinely to copy it? let a most severe scrutiny be made into this matter. Let the cabinet also enquire from what source the printer has derived those expressions which are not contained in the written memorial presented by Fung-paou, and let the censor Fung-paou himself send up a clear account of this matter. Respect this.

We are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Carpenter, for the following translation of a Placard posted by the Insurgents on the 22d inst., in the neighbourhood of the Yang-king-pang, and which caused a considerable excitement amongst the natives on its appearance.

The man Poo-hing-yew, for whom the reward is offered is now with the Imperial Force here, having about 2,000 soldiers under him, and is a renegade from the arms of Tae-ping-wang:—

Lew, *the great generalissimo, manager of government and instruction of the great pacificating heavenly country, &c., &c., issues this proclamation, faithfully and righteously informing the whole empire how formerly Poo-hing-yew manifested himself, acting irregularly throughout the country, in consequence of assistance derived from the brethren of Hung, (the Triads) so that his fame has been spread abroad up to the present time.*

Formerly when he was apprehended by the imps, he earnestly besought his brethren of the Hung family to assist him; and in this way he was delivered, and obtained reputation and wealth. How inconceivable that he should, last year, listen to and believe the words of the imps, coveting, on any condition, food and clothing, not caring to re-pay his brethren for saving his life, or to wipe out the stain of his disgrace, but on the contrary that he should revert to the imps, covet promotion, and cast away his brethren. But having elsewhere no dwelling-place he harbored the idea of returning to his native hamlet, but fearing that he might receive injury from the imps, and hearing that I was in Shanghae establishing righteousness, and collecting an army of heroes, therefore his men, obedient to heaven, came to me and with a faithful heart assisted me. At that time he was obedient to heaven and subservient to men.

Now I hear that, during the present month, Poo-shing-yu's father and brother have come to assist the chief of the imps Kih-ur-hang-a, money has already been given and received, binding him to break in at my Little East Gate, and also take the battery. What profit is there in allowing a man so unrighteous, and so devoid of benevolence to live?

Having received the commands of heaven to seek out the disobedient, I am raising a band of benevolent and righteous soldiers. Now if there are any faithful and righteous men who can take the disobedient imp Poo-hing-yew, and deliver him at the little east gate, I will open the city gate and receive them, and then reward them with three thousand dollars. And if there are those who can take his brother and father and deliver them up, I will reward them with two thousand dollars. I have said, and I will perform it. I will not eat my words. If you have faithful and righteous hearts to take them, you can, in the first place, complete your fame and wealth, and secondly your fame shall be extended throughout the Empire. This is what I greatly expect, therefore I publish each reward, causing all to hear and understand.

In the year Keah-yin, (1854), first month, and twenty-fifth day, this proclamation is issued. (23rd February.)

The following introduction to the proceedings at the London Mission Hospital Shanghae, during the past year, is well worthy of perusal:—

One marked characteristic of the list of patients, who have come to the hospital during the past year, is the large number of severe injuries reported; these have been received in various ways, but chiefly from gun-shot wounds, though not a few consist of accidental injuries. Of those which have been attended to many have come from great distances seeking relief; this is a pleasing feature of the year's labour, as it shows that the hospital is known and appreciated in the country around, and that its benefits are not confined to the immediate vicinity. The year has been one of much vicissitude; in February last, during the panic caused by the supposition that the T'hae-ping army was advancing on Shanghae, and that the principles of its commanders were inimical to foreigners, the hospital was almost deserted; but when confidence was restored, the patients came again as usual; and when the city was taken possession of by the members of the Triad society, the attendance of patients again fell off; but for the last three months, not only has the attendance of out-patients been large, but the in-patients have been very numerous, crowding both the wards and the large hall with the sick and their nurses.

The dispensary in the city was kept open till July, when it was closed for the summer. It has been the usual practice to do this, as it is found to be impossible to attend to the city dispensary during the months of July and August, on account of the heat. Since last summer, however, it has not been opened at all, (except for the purpose of attending occasionally to one or two patients,) on account of the unsettled state of the city. Since the city has been in a state of siege, admission to it has been frequently very uncertain, and at all times attended with considerable difficulty.

In the beginning of the summer, attention was called by some of the natives in the city, to the fact, that there were a number of men who had been severely wounded in the Che-heen's (or magistrate's) jail; a visit was immediately paid to the place, when it was ascertained, that in a yard, which was one of the departments of the inner prison, about fifty pirates, all Canton and Fokien men, had been confined; but that on the morning of the day when it was visited, they had tried to break out of prison and were very riotous, on account of some additional hardship that the officers intended to inflict on them, and also because some of the party were to be separated from the rest. The soldiers of the garrison had been called out, who fired several rounds of musketry into the yard and the prisoners' cells, till the rioters were rentered quiet, or at least disabled; when the soldiers rushed in and beat them with wooden poles for some time. After this, the whole of the prisoners were loaded with extra manacles, and those who had not been severely wounded, were forthwith submitted to the bastinado, till they could hardly walk. The scene presented in the yard, and the cells around it, was one of perhaps common occurrence in Chinese prisons, but, it is to be hoped, not often seen elsewhere. Four men were killed, and lay at the door in a heap, just as they had been thrown down; one man had compound fracture of the thigh; three had compound fracture of the tibia, the result of gun-shot; others had fractures of the leg and arm. On enquiring from these what had caused their injuries, they said they were occasioned by blows from the poles, with which they were attacked by the soldiers after the firing had ceased; several had received severe sword-cuts, and others had bullet-wounds in various parts of the body and limbs. About twenty were wounded in the affray; the remainder had the skin of their backs, thighs, and legs beaten off by the bastinado; and the moans and cries that proceeded from all parts of the yard were heart-rending. The men that had the compound fractures, had not only chains on their hands, and bars of wood chained to their feet, but also on one knee a band or oval hoop of iron, placed over the knee, while the leg was flexed on the thigh, and to confine this in its place, a rod of iron was thrust through the middle of the hoop at the ham and locked, so that it could not be removed; the knee was thus kept forcibly bent, causing much agony to the wretched prisoners. It was then late in the afternoon, and almost dark; all that could be done, however, was effected as speedily as possible; bullets cut out, wounds dressed, fractured limbs bound up and put in position, as far as time and circumstances would allow; and the next day, bandages, splints, ointment, and whatever else was wanted, were taken and applied to the sufferers. Attempts were made, by application to the officers, to induce them to take off the hoops and chains from the fractured limbs, but the application was refused; and at a later period, when the request was more urgently pressed, the officers said that they would not do it, and that they hoped the men would all die, and the sooner the better; also that they wished no help or relief to be afforded to them. However, the pirates themselves were very thankful for the relief they experienced, and they assisted and nursed one another very kindly. The way in which orders were given, and relief administered, in the cells, was a curious process; one of the occupants was an intelligent young man, and spoke English very well; he had been beaten on the thighs, and had logs of wood chained to his legs, so that he could not walk; this man was put on the back of another, who had chains only on his hands, and was thus carried about from cell to cell to receive instructions and give directions as to what was to be done in the intervals of the visits. The bodies of the four dead men remained in an outer cell for more than a week, but a mass of ice was thrown upon them to keep them from putrefaction to some extent, until the affair had been examined into, and reported to the superior officers. One or two more died, and in process of time, the rest recovered of their wounds, after rather a large consumption of plasters and bandages. When the city was afterwards taken by the Triads, the young man above alluded to, was found to be in command of a detachment of men, and in charge of the Little East gate; and being dressed up in velvet and satin, presented a very different appearance from what he had done, when loaded with chains and covered with rags in the prison.

The following eloquent description of the miseries of civil war, requires perusal only to admit its too melancholy truthfulness:—

A NATIVE PLACARD.

A Song of Lament.

The present is a season of unparalleled distress. Heaven is sending down grievous calamities. Warlike weapons are clashing together in confusion. Want and starvation are also prevalent on everyside. Nanking is irrecoverably fallen. Robbers and pirates are numerous and daring. Natives of Canton and Fokien are turbulent and rebellious. They are now disturbing Shanghae. In the 8th Chinese month, before day-light of the morning, when sacrifice is offered to Confucius, they rushed in a bold and fearless manner to the office of the local magistrate, and meeting with no opposition killed him. The common people were exceedingly alarmed. The military and civil officers fled. The red-cloth rebels filled the place, and the thievish race marched about in rank and file. They firmly barred the gates, and stoutly ensconced themselves inside the city. The poison of the rebellion was transmitted to the adjoining districts Kating and Tachong, which however were recovered in ten days, and many of the banditti were destroyed. Those who escaped returned to Shanghae, the inhabitants of which repaired to the villages, expecting the Imperial officers and soldiers to come and save them, as naturally as clouds are expected to drop down rain. In about a month, these officers and soldiers duly arrived for the protection of the place, and in all reason ought at once to have recovered it, and restored peace to the people. Who could have thought that the soldiers and officers would fail in manifesting their military spirit, and become like a sneaking dog hanging his head and tail for fear, shewing that they had a totally different object in view from what they professed? The chief occasion of all this crime and wickedness is Woo-keen-chang, the Taoutae, a stupid old tiger made of paper, a silvered wax two-penny spear, ever pretending to fight, while all is mere bluster and parade. The solitary city, however, continues to be held by the thieves, strong as gold and hot as boiling-water; the soldiers dare not even show face, but only hide themselves like mice and slink away like wolves. They profess to be honest braves, while in fact they are a pack of wolves. They have not got the courage to fight, their sole object is to plunder and rob, steal dogs and fowls, and act in a thievish and rascally manner. When they meet any person on the road, they forcibly take every thing from him, and thus the people are dying without cause, and the Sovereign's paternal care has ceased. When the mandarins and great men are informed of these things, they are deaf to all complaints, and regardless of every engagement, they quietly put their hands down and do nothing. The soldiers in this way commit arson, murder and robbery, just as they please. This certainly is not to root out the turbulent and disorderly, or promote peace among the well-disposed. The soldiers having eaten to repletion, then retire to a safe distance from the scene of danger, and as for fighting it is all a hoax. So the thieves inside the city are rebellious, and the soldiers outside are stupid and insane. Both are unprincipled incendiaries, and set fire to places that blaze from night to morn. The tenements round the city are all destroyed, and tiles and bricks are scattered about over a large empty space. Nothing would be better than for the Imperialists to go away, and then peace and tranquillity would be restored. The thieves are indeed bad, but the soldiers are much worse. They are ranged in opposition to each other, but are mutually afraid and frightened out of their wits. The soldiers are like a flight of locusts; the thieves are like an immense vulture. The present way of fighting indeed is a most profitless method of spending the Emperor's rice and money. The soldiers are wholly without discipline, and the officers are a set of shameful fellows. The thieves spit and laugh at them, so that they have altogether lost countenance. On the one hand, they impose upon the expecting common people, and on the other, they deceive our Emperor. They injure the natives and disgrace the country, and this is the case continually. For a whole half-year they have been in this condition, and a complete victory would ill-repay the damage. Alas! for the very life of the poor suffering inhabitants, it is impossible for us to move about from place to place. In escaping from the thieves, or from the soldiers, we get colds and coughs. In endeavouring to avoid imprisonment, it is difficult to avert poverty and starvation. The royal gate is distant 10,000 *le*, and we cannot rehearse all our sorrows there. Our hearts ascend like a fragrant column in sighing and tears to heaven. O day of peace when wilt thou return? The emperor *Yu* listened to the admonitory counsels of his minister Kauo-yang. If the chief criminal in this affair (the Taoutae) were put to death, it would be an inducement for the other mandarins to reform; but if it be impossible to obviate all this misery, then like a disease it will penetrate our very vitals. What day is this? Who will consult together on the subject? Between heaven and earth there are at present many difficulties, who will assist in restoring harmony? The people are now living, as it were, in the midst of the fire. These are indeed pitiable words. The very perusal of them is intolerably distressing. The paper on which I have written is short, but the misery it speaks of is long.

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* Vide *North-China Herald*, No. 181, Jany. 14th, 1854.

Shanghae, 11th February, 1854.

DESCRIPTION OF LOOCHOO BY A NATIVE OF CHINA.

The appended narrative is translated from the journal of a literary graduate of Sung-keang the capital of the department in which Shanghae is situated. He resided in the island during a considerable part of the year 1853, and returned to Shanghae, in the *Supply*, February 15.

Preface.—The island of Loo-choo is a hundred Chinese miles in circumference (about 30 English)[*]. It is called a kingdom, having the same claim to the title as Tang, See, and Seaou Choo, those petty states of antiquity. Its kings are hereditary, and receive investiture from the emperor of China. Hence tributary presents are sent, and pass through Fuh-keen on their way to the capital. In the island there are no high hills, and the vegetation is stunted and poor. When a traveller like myself looks out from an eminence on the boisterous sea, the encircling waters present nothing but a scene of violence and strife, and the clouds and shadows of the sky spread in indistinguishable confusion too far for the strained eye to follow them. While I think of my native land and home, how can I avoid sad thoughts, for it is vain to expect a Chinese vessel to come here oftener than twice a year. I have not yet seen one. On inquiring of old men I found that though this island is a dependency of China, there is no mercantile intercourse. Sometimes it happens that ship-wrecked persons come ashore here. They are then hospitably entertained and taken to Fuh-keen, according to the imperial regulation. In this place of painful exile, there are no letters from home to be looked for. Return is impracticable. Grief breaks the heart. To sleep at night is impossible. I now write what I have seen and heard, to show my readers that under the present dynasty there are not wanting writers like Tung Hoo of old, willing to contribute to the miscellaneous historical collections of our country. But as to the method and style of composition, as judged by models bequeathed from antiquity, I must confess my want of ability in wielding the pencil.

(Signed) KE,

The chronicler of the flower-fringed stream.

9th moon of the 3rd year of Heen Fung.

Chapter 1.—*Arrival at Loochoo.*—About the middle of June 1853, in an American merchant vessel I reached Loochoo. In the morning some natives came in a boat alongside and the arrival of an officer from Napa was announced on a visit of ceremony. Soon I saw on board an old man about 60, with a blue cloth cap, large sleeved dress, and straw shoes. With him were two interpreters dressed in blue cloth, with broad sleeved togas, and their hair tied up. They wore wooden shoes, and carried in their hands staves inscribed with titles of officers of government. The captain at the time was superintending the removal of coal into the steamer and had no time to attend to them. The duty of receiving these visitors he delegated to me. I invited them into the cuddy, and found on conversing with them that they spoke the dialect of northern China (i.e. Mandarin.) The name of the officer was Maou-yuh-ling. His knowledge of books and writing was limited. Though I met him for the first time he was highly pleased, and he shewed me the same affection as to an old friend. He invited me to return with them in their boat and asked me where was my destination. The house of the Teacher Bettelheim was my reply. On landing he left in haste, and I walked on the sea side thinking what I should do. On inquiring where Dr. Bettelheim lived, I was told that he would be found in the old Temple called San Yuen Kung. On arriving there I observed on each side of the door large stone statues. Above was an inscription giving the name of the temple. Passing through two doors I saw in the centre of the greater court, a beech tree so large that it would require both arms to encircle it. Its branches spread out their shade like an umbrella. It was evidently a very old tree. In the eastern corner of the court was a summer house, where ten or twenty Loochooans were talking rapidly. Among them sat an individual in the dress of western countries whom I supposed to be Dr. Bettelheim. He was bargaining with these natives for provisions, to supply the American vessels at anchor. After they had disappeared, I advanced slowly and told my errand. Dr. B. nodded and asked if I brought any letter. Having looked over the letter I presented, he invited me to enter. In answer to his inquiries I told him my profession was that of a writer. Writing he said is of no use here. What is needed here is ability to transact business and force of character to rule men. It is this that you must undertake. Hearing him I sighed, and mourned over the misfortune of my birth and the difficult position into which I was brought, but I resolved to make the best of it and do what I was bidden.

The climate of Loochoo is different from that of China. In spring and summer the sun is extremely hot. And even in autumn and winter though in the morning and evening it is cold, in the middle of the day the warmth is equal to that of a Chinese summer. The flies never cease all the year round. At night their annoying hum is constantly heard. There is a strong wind from the sea many times in a month. Dark clouds gathering on the hill tops give notice of it, and every one prepares himself. Otherwise windows and doors would be blown away. On July 23rd as I was writing out the gospel of John in the Loochooan character for my new patron, resting on the table pencil in hand, the house suddenly became dark and the wind entering blew the books in all directions. While bricks and tiles were falling like rain, I rose hastily to close the windows, but the cross bars being broken away it was useless. Under the circumstances I took refuge in my bed-room, and as it was out of the question to kindle a fire, had to remain a prey to cold and hunger for the rest of the day. Could anything be more miserable? On this day the American Commodore Perry was contemplating his departure for Hongkong. As it was not yet decided, I had one day more to write a letter to my friend Woo Tan-jin at that place, with another for Shanghae. For several days the wind continued, and, though less boisterous than before, was much more so than we often have it in China.

The San Yuen temple is at Napa. Napa is distant from Show-le where the king resides about 12 Chinese miles (4 English miles) or one Loochooan mile. Maou the native officer in charge of Napa is of a generous disposition, but with little of the power of governing people at critical junctures, and destitute of courage. He is naturally fond of handling the pen, and may be compared with the inferior class of scholars in China. When he saw me writing he professed great regard for me. On October 11th, he invited me to a wine entertainment at the Shenhing temple, to meet several officers of government from Show-le. Verse making was proposed and the character Sin, *new*, was fixed on as the rhyming word. I thought deeply of home and unconsciously wrote what I felt. Heang a Loochooan officer had already written. I came next with the lines.

Seen from the hall, the setting sun little by little grows paler.

Seen from the gallery, the crescent moon is still new—

T'ang shang tsan yang che tseen tan,
Low t'ow k'eue yue wang hwan sin.

Maou my host wept as he read these lines and wished to escort me home.

Chapter 2.—*Account of Show-le and the residence of the King.* The town called Show-le is on the south face of a hill. On both sides are groves of fir and cypress. Many old trees interlacing their branches, with clear flowing mountain streams where thirsty travellers drink shaded by the over-spreading foliage, form a pretty scene. The temples and other buildings above although not in the highest style of elegance, are at least attractive. Unfortunately there is not a chair to be had, for the Loochooans sit on the ground according to ancient custom. Near the royal residence in the midst of the pathway is a stone monument. At the top is a horizontal inscription which says, "The state that preserves the laws of propriety." This was written and presented by a mandarin of our country. About three hundred yards farther on is a perpendicular inscription, "The royal residence of the central hill." Beside it is a hostel where, when public business is to be transacted, the officers of state assemble. Beyond this houses are numerous, and built connectedly. There are several high temples. Last on the top of the hill is the residence of the king. The gates like those of a city are kept closed. Inscribed above are the words "The gate of happy meeting." On one side is a building looking like a stable, with a few men in it, waiting to be sent on errands or government business of some sort. The officers of state do not enter by this gate. They come another way up a mountain path from behind. There is also a stone wall many yards high forming a ring round the palace. As I entered I heard the striking of a bell to announce the time. On the east side of the palace is a pond covered with white water-lilies, their broad green leaves shaken by the wind look charming. There is a bridge leading to a small summer-house and here as the visitor sits surrounded on four sides by water, in an instant he will doubt whether he is not transformed into one of the genii. Some way off is a monument with an inscription. I went up to it, and saw that it spoke of a recluse who had devoted himself to contemplation, and was styled, "The perfectly enlightened one." By royal command he had built this library for the reception of classical books. Brought here as I was on business, I could only ramble once through this retreat, and was unable to examine it minutely. All I saw was beautiful. I saw nothing else to equal it. As I returned, I passed through the rooms for study. Here there were many scholars at their books, discoursing on the duties and customs of society, thus causing the bystander to cast longing thoughts back to the days of antiquity. This is admirable. The state of Loochoo small as it is still preserves its existence by compliance with the customs of civilization.

Heang Yung-kung (a Loochooan) having read thus far, respectively appends his reflections in the following words.

I look down, I look up, I raise my joined hands and again retire as I perceive the profound modulation and perfect beauty of style displayed in this writing. Surely it rivals the compositions of Gnow Yang-sew.

Yung-kung further adds. This description of Show-le has been copied and presented to the chief minister of state who has ordered it to be engraved on stone and transmitted to future ages.

(To be continued.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION IN CHINA,

By D. J. Macgowan, M.D.

(Continued from No. 180.)

No. III.

General indifference to the result of the conflict: Measures adopted in various cities for defence: Hang-chau literati: Disorderly conduct of Manchu soldiers: Lawyers and litigation: Scholars and misdemeanors: Money-leading and usury.

It may be matter of surprise to some observers of passing events in China, that an attempt so near its consummation, of throwing off a foreign yoke, and of expelling a hostile race should awaken no enthusiasm among the masses. When the Yuen or Mongolian dynasty was overthrown, the people were not, at least to the same extent as now, quiescent spectators of the struggle. The existing indifference to the issue of the pending conflict, is attributable, apart from the apathetic character of the nation, to the tolerably just rule of the conquerors, also, and mainly, to the peculiar attitude assumed by the insurgents, who, aiming at the expulsion of the Manchus as a subordinate object, are intent on combatting the most cherished prejudices of their countrymen. Exaggerated representations of the iconoclasts have been sedulously disseminated among the literati, so as to excite wide concern for the safety of the existing government, and deep hatred against its enemies. Hence, there has been no rising of the people, nor any wavering of loyalty among the officers: events at Amoy and Shanghai, afford, as regards the former only apparent exceptions, while they have rendered conspicuous the fidelity of the latter to their imperial master. The insurgents in those cities like their unsuccessful fellows at Ningpo and elsewhere, have been actuated by no sense of duty, and guided by no ennobling principles: the epithet "robbers" bestowed on the Kwang-si men, aptly describes the character of all active enemies of the Ta-tsing dynasty who are not numbered among the adherents of Hung-siu-tsiuen, and on account of their proceedings might be rejected from a history of the insurrection proper; it can be useful only as it throws light on the condition and prospects of the country. The circumstances attending the successful efforts of insurgents at Shanghai and Amoy are sufficiently known, but the failures of plotters against government, having occurred in districts beyond the field of foreign observation have not been narrated, and as these are not destitute of interest, we have selected for remark the cities of Hang-chau and Ningpo, as illustrating the state of those portions of the empire adjacent to or not far removed from the march of the revolutionary army.

Hang-chau, the renowned and wealthy capital of Chih-kiang, was thrown into great alarm when news of the fall of Nanking was received, the timid and peace-loving inhabitants were willing to make any sacrifice by which hostile bodies might be kept beyond their borders, and they responded to appeals from the authorities for subscriptions with alacrity; having pictured to their imagination the horrors of sieges in former ages, as vividly as if they had occurred in their own times. The panic was exceeded only by that which seized them when their maritime cities were captured by the English. Removal from the city was prohibited by the provincial officers, else it would have been deserted, every effort was also made on their part to inspire hope and to lead to the belief that the emperor would soon crush the impious host arrayed against him and his children; by measures of this kind and by the enrolment of a strong militia force, the fears of the people were allayed and the city gradually subsided almost to its usual quiet condition. This was again disturbed when intelligence of the fall of Shanghai was received. The representatives of the people, as the literary graduates may be styled, petitioned for authority to organize an additional force drawn from their own body to aid the Manchu garrison in guarding the gates; their proposition was promptly accepted and made known in the following proclamation from the magistracy of the two districts composing the provincial city.

"An important proclamation in relation to arrangements for public safety.—Inasmuch as Hang-chau is the resort of men both good and bad from every quarter, and those traitors the members of the Double Sword Society having gnawed their way from Shanghai to Chih-kiang and particularly into the neighborhood of Ningpo, where they are distributing checks and raising ensigns, it behoves us, although we are as yet undisturbed by these abandoned wretches to be on our guard against them, for it is hard to say what wickedness they would not perpetrate if they had the power. In view of this state of things the provincial graduates Messrs. * * *, and the prefectural graduates Messrs. * * * * have petitioned for permission to establish a corps to aid in watching the gates and in observing the conduct of the military, the members of which shall be men of rank, literary and purchased. The proposition is truly excellent and timely. Let subscriptions be raised for defraying the necessary expenses. It is enjoined on soldiers and volunteers that they exercise constant vigilance, as they are now under stricter surveillance. These urgent instructions are issued that the aforesaid scholars may proceed at once with their plans, so that tares being rooted out, good plants may thrive."

Temporary buildings were erected at the gates within a few steps of the houses of the Manchu guards for the accommodation of those scholars who were able to get a place in the corps;—the pay being 300 cash per diem, there were not many who did not covet such a situation. The Manchu guards who are at all times on duty at the gates welcomed the literary assistance, and as they anticipated a massacre of their nation, they rejoiced in every measure taken for protecting the city. Every suspicious-looking person and every traveller entering Hang-chau is interrogated first by Manchu soldiers, and next by Chinese scholars. Stringent proclamations are addressed in Manchu to the garrison to avoid every cause of offence against the people and to avoid dissensions among themselves.

The local authorities from time to time addressed cautions and homilies to the people, with the design of repressing every vice and irregularity calculated to disturb the tranquillity of the neighborhood. Some of these are worth translating, as they serve to exhibit the Chinese as they are drawn by themselves. To begin with one addressed by the governor, ostensibly to Manchu and Chinese soldiers, but intended for the former whose misdemeanors are sometimes a source of discontent to the inhabitants generally.

"Stringent orders are hereby issued to the military in order to tranquillize the people. Manchus who may be on duty without the precints of their city walls, and Chinese who have occasion to leave their quarters, are all under obligations to treat the people as their own relatives and to render strict obedience to the laws, so as properly to protect the city. There are some soldiers so vicious, as to disregard the laws, creating disturbances in the streets, concerning whom I receive daily complaints and who it is manifest, are never provoked by the people, none of whom have the temerity to seize the tiger by the beard. It is stated that you soldiers snatch things in the streets, eat and drink at refectories without payment, carry off articles from shops paying only half the price demanded and it is said moreover, that you steal fruit and vegetables in the fields and pilfer wood from tombs and hills; prowling about in gangs of ten like wolves and tigers, making the people who are unable to obtain redress swallow their tears. How can they endure such things? Cases of this kind have come under my own observation, so that I cannot restrain my feelings; besides, therefore, enforcing the imperial laws against disorderly soldiers it is incumbent on me to make known to soldiers and people; that hereafter the military shall be compelled to conform to law, and on no account suffered to molest the citizens. If soldiers are found forcing bargains, stealing or practising any impositions, the people are at liberty to apprehend and bring them to me, when they shall be condignly punished: but let the people avoid sinning against themselves by getting up false charges against the troops."

It is a common remark of the Chinese that the sufferings they experience from the cruelty and rapacity of their own soldiers, cannot be exceeded by that of any enemy; painful corroborative evidence of which has been furnished by the siege of Shanghai.

Members of the legal profession, if the term be allowable, do not seem to occupy a higher position in official eyes than the rank and file above alluded to, as will appear from the following issued by the prefect.—

"An exhortation to the people to discard litigation, to the intent that they should quietly mind their own business. It is by following your calling that your wants are supplied, and good times preserved. How is proper application to business shown? Clearly, by avoiding law-suits:—Of important concerns, this stands foremost. Being related as it were to the people it is incumbent on me to caution you all on this matter, that you may take care of your families, and be not envious, or easily incensed and that you avoid every notion likely to lead to litigation. Beware of designing lawyers and other mischief-makers, who would cajole you into useless law-suits, and do not be intimate with police-runners, who act as agents for the lawyers, for all these are men whose demands can never be satisfied. Do not put your persons in jeopardy of being made to smart: discard not the comforts of home, for the taverns and tea-shops about the courts; nor give up the happiness of your neighbourhoods merely to saunter hither and thither. That money which is extorted by lawyers and which is absorbed in fees to officers, had much better be laid aside for the payment of taxes. By so doing your trade will prosper, you will be happy, and what felicitous times we shall have! On the other hand remember that a single word on record in court can hardly be drawn out by nine oxen [or it may take nine tenths of your property to get out of the difficulty in which a single litigious step may involve you.] It is a sure way of mispending means, wasting time, begging trouble and of adding to all other misfortunes. If a hair of your skin is plucked out, do not make it an occasion for bringing a long lying rigmarole from the lawyers; particularly on other than court days. As things are now, I can attend only to affairs involving life and death, robberies and such like grave matters; but family squabbles, wranglings about fields, marriage portions and the like must be settled amongst yourselves, and then the occupation of the lawyers will be gone,—which is my constant desire."

When the prefect was treating of lawyers, the intendant had a few words for seedy scholars, who were also thought to be dangerous subjects at that juncture; it was communicated in a proclamation intended for all classes.

"As industry and economy are of primary importance in a family, so these virtues are of consequence to society, and particularly among literary men who stand at its head; who though they may be destitute of property yet have sufficient ability to maintain their families, and therefore need not despond or be ashamed even if their queues have dwindled away and become grey through age, without having attained a degree. They should not allow themselves to be decoyed by gamblers or led into places of ill-fame. It is now specially enjoined on all you people, scholars, soldiers, husbandmen and traders to eschew gambling and fornication; for, besides breaking the law by these vices, you squander your property, dissipate your inheritance and entail disgrace on your persons. The springs of misery which they conceal cannot be enumerated. Moreover, these misdemeanors are sources of theft and robbery: gambling-houses and brothels are the homes of robbers: that the penal code prohibits such things every family knows, and no individual can be ignorant of their illegality. It appears that policemen are charged with conspiring to entice respectable people to those establishments, and when there seizing them as criminals, releasing them only on the payment of money: now, this matter has been investigated, and the result shows that vagabonds are in the habit of passing themselves off as policemen; none in our offices having been guilty of any such practices. All such places however shall be visited and you are cautioned to beware, as there shall be no discrimination made of those apprehended under these circumstances."

Soldiers, lawyers and scholars having been duly admonished by the higher officers, the district magistrate undertook to address the priests, pedlars, money-lenders, and various other classes. The sacerdotal fraternity were put on their good behavior and warned against harboring doubtful characters, and women were forbidden to visit the temples.

One of the consequences of the civil war raging is an increase of the rate of interest, to restrain which the following was extensively placarded.

"Strict prohibitions are hereby issued against usury that the poor may be preserved from oppression, and the rich from involving themselves in trouble. The interchange of property is in perfect accordance with human nature, and the pawning of it is most beneficial. Pawn-brokers have a safe and lucrative business; in a myriad of loans they lose nothing, and they are therefore not at liberty to demand more than two per cent *per mensem*, except of those who come empty-handed, when three cash and no more is to be charged for the use of one hundred cash each month: At the expiration of twenty-four months the deposited articles are to be sold. Whoever lends money must conform to these rules, whether pawn-brokers or others. Truly there is happiness for the liberal and generous: let all act in accordance with these instructions and there will be no discord; no subsequent quarrel to repent of."

The authorities of course were utterly impotent in attempting to control the money market: six per cent per month for small sums, was a common charge among money-lenders. Perceiving the honest pawn-brokers were reaping, the mandarins drew on them for donations accordingly.

In putting the city to rights, manifold were the proclamations addressed to the people whose courage began to revive in consequence at the official bustle around them; one more of these will perhaps be borne with, as it illustrates the paternal character of local government, a reflection, in theory at least, of the supreme power.

"The district magistrate issues instructions in relation to frugality, in order to provide against scarcity. It is clear that Heaven's way is to send fruitful years and years of dearth, consequently there are seasons of abundance and of scarcity, and that men ought to act accordingly, by laying in stores for times of need; so that if perchance there should be such a flood as that of Yau [of nine years duration] or a drought like that of Ching-tung [of seven years duration] the dispersion of families would not become necessary. Now, in consequence of the beneficence of Heaven, and the virtue of the emperor, the past harvest was abundant, and wheat and rice are plenty; each family has enough, and having full stomachs all are joyful. But lest this should lead to forgetfulness of economy and extravagant habits, you are hereby instructed to part with your store for articles of necessity only: never, merely to fill up an ulcer cut out a portion of the heart's flesh. Heaven provides men with plenty, but they perversely waste it. On this point I cannot but feel sorrowful; it is incumbent on me earnestly to exhort you, and to issue this proclamation that all classes may understand, that henceforth they are to consider that every article costs human toil, and also that voluptuousness, covetousness, intemperance, gambling or opium-smoking are entirely prohibited, and further, you are all to remember that in matters of marriage, or of funerals, you are not to be profuse. There should be no excess of ornament, but a regard to economy in these things so important in themselves. Born into the world as men, it is designed that you should enjoy the happiness of earth, to which end bad seasons must be provided against: do not therefore, readily part with your supplies of food; do not discard the voice of your officers to your own injury. Let the villagers exhort each other on these subjects, that each may acquire merit and enjoy lasting peace and happiness. Truly, I expect this much of you all."

"Truth is stronger than fiction."

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—I should not have again reverted to the subject of Church music had not *Orthodox* reiterated a former mis-statement in his letter published in your issue of Saturday last,—he says "Mr. Churchman does not consider he is casting a slur on the Protestant religion "when he supposes the Morning and Evening services of our Church can be rendered more solemn and attractive by second rate music."—It is hard, Sir, to accuse any one of telling a deliberate untruth, but most assuredly *Orthodox* never found in my letter that I stated what he says above, far from it, I stated that the music was not such as should be heard in God's praise, and I am indeed happy to state that the community *has* responded to the call, and many *have* come forward to assist, and with a little perseverance they will form a most efficient choir.

In conclusion I would give *Orthodox* a little advice and I hope he will receive it as it is meant in all friendship,—viz. that before *he* again ventures to "write for a Public Newspaper" that he should try and improve his *style* of writing, still more so his *grammar* and not in future pervert the meaning of the writer he criticizes; and wishing him every happiness in this world and hereafter.—I am your's truly,

A CHURCHMAN.

February 22nd, 1854.

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. Vojeu de Brunem, B. & P.D.M., *á Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

Translation.—Book Fourth.

(Continued from No. 186.)

Kin-shin-kwan adroitly avoids a battle with a large army of Manchus superior to his own—He shuts himself up in Nan-chang—Death of Kin-shin-kwan.

He was however further than ever from the conquest that he meditated. The detachment he had just beaten had only been sent into the rebel province, by

☞ See next page (120).

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[*] In correction of these figures it should be observed that according to English authorities "the great Loochoo is about 58 miles in length, and from 12 to 15 broad." Vide *Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography.*

e Governor [*Tsung-too*] of Keang-nan. he court had no hand in it; and perps was even then ignorant of the somehat hazardous enterprise. The forces estined for the expedition into Keang-se ere far more numerous and more in acrdance with the views of the Prince egent.

Scarcely had he learnt the revolt of that ovince, than he resolved to send thither large a force as necessary to destroy e party of Kin-shin-hwan in a single mpaign. "What is essential for us, said the Prince, is to shorten our operations as much as possible. Inconsiderable forces only prolong them, and frequently only court the resistance of our enemies who become more warlike continually, by fighting against us with the advantage of numbers." Pursuing this axim, the profound thought of which is e only course for General officers and inisters, Né-shing-wang had managed so ell, that nearly one hundred and twenty ousand men were before Nanking at that ry time, whence they soon set out in der to enter into Keang-se in one body.

On hearing of this inundation of Tartars, in-shin-hwan who had again bent his urse towards Kan-chow, had to rece his steps, and marched straightrward to meet the enemy, to whom he ew very near. But perceiving that he is so inferior in number, he did not think to attack them. What he thought best do, was to put himself in security from y disadvantageous attack of the Manus, and to prevent them by reason of eir numbers, from surrounding him. is was now his sole object; and as knew well how to make his counterarches he succeeded very adroitly. The ore the Tartars sought to force him to a ttle, the more he sought to avoid it, exding his lines more or less and turning the right or left, according as the enemy ried his positions. This manœuvring sted during several months, and would ve continued throughout the remainder the campaign, to the disadvantage of Manchus, whom this inaction sensibly sheartened; if their General had not at ngth put an end to it by one of those asterly strokes which effectually deceiv the enemy. Kin-shin-hwan on obrving a movement made by the Tartars, owed himself to be persuaded that they uld attempt Nan-chang,† the capital of Province, the capture of which would ve caused the loss of all Keang-se.

Full of this idea, he takes with him all best troops, and throws himself into city that he believed to be menaced. is resolution was to cause the destrucn of the hostile army, if it dared to siege it. It did so, and in truth fared ry ill. Kin-shin-hwan showed himself erywhere, and his soldiers animated by example defended themselves despeely. The Manchu General, who had first plumed himself on his manœuvre s not long ignorant that the reduction Nan-chang would cost him dear, if he solved to push vigorously the siege of at city. He determined therefore to arve it out, by blockading it so strictly at nothing could go in, and rendering it ually impossible to go out. This plan s executed in Manchu fashion: they g a deep fosse, in front of which they ected strong redoubts, well fortified with illery, and placed at such distances m one another that they mutually mainned their own defence.

At the expiration of two months the sieged found themselves in a state of eat suffering, and Kin-shin-hwan was ly convinced that his ruin was inevita, if he did not attempt a vigorous blow. s project was not alone to get out of son; he wished moreover to go in pern to solicit the Prince of Kwei and his rtisans to furnish him with powerful ccours, with which he might raise the ge of Nan-chang, after having defeated Tartars. He goes out therefore one ght at the head of two hundred men, bravest of his garrison, and whilst other troop went by his orders to insult e of the redoubts, he went with his men the border of the fosse, in a place which considered favourable to his design. e resistance he met with was but tring; all the attention of the Manchus s taken up by the false attack: so that n-shin-hwan cleared the fosse.

(*To be continued.*)

Nan-chang Foo is even now one of the most flourish Cities of China, very celebrated for its trade in perlin, and by the great fertility of its soil. Scarcely traces remain of the dreadful state to which the tars reduced it, after having taken it by storm. It ituated in 28° 37' 12" of latitude N., and in 133° 30' of longitude East of Paris.

INCONSTANCY.

Look upon last week's picture, and on this.

h Steak and Oysters! would I could have dwelt
or ever near your fragrance; for ever listening
o the sweet music of my much loved Stout,
lapidly running into the polished depths
f Pewter Pots, where oft I've read
he maker's name engraved upon the bottom
Vhen all the Heavy was absorbed by me.
ft in this chop-stick land I've thought of ye
Vhose flavor was the last to fill this mouth
Vhen I departed from Snook's Luncheon Shop.
ft have I dreamed and longed to taste of ye
nd to their widest would have oped my eyes
lad I been told this taste will soon be o'er.
ut now alas! the fact is all too true
hose luscious Steaks—those plump inviting Natives,
hose glorious pulls of Porter—not forgot,
ut superseded by a Chinese goût,
feel as tit-bits that have had their day
nd care not if I taste again or not.

A. Y. Z.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 20	Cesarewitch	R. ship		Jordan	California	Dec. —	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
" 20	Brenda	A. brig	299	Stone	Hongkong	Jan. 25	Sundries	Bull, Nye and Co.
" 21	John Wood	B. ship	570	Crockett	Hongkong	Jan. —	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
" 21	Aristides	Bre. sh.	466	Feldhuson	Hongkong	Jan. —	Sundries	Reiss and Co.
" 25	Encounter	HMSSt		O'Callaghan	Hongkong	Feb. —		

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb. 25	None						

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.		Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Aristides		Feb. 21	Bre. sh.	466	Feldhuson	Reiss and Co.		
Aurora		Feb. 15	B. ship	380	Cowie	Dent, Beale and Co.	Sydney	Early
Brenda		Feb. 20	A. brig	299	Stone	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Cesarewitch	W.	Feb. 20	R. ship		Jordan	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Confucius		Nov. 20	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Helena	W.	Feb. 15	A. ship	596	Cave	Russell and Co.		
John Wood		Feb. 21	B. ship	570	Crockett	Gilman, Bowman and Co.		
Lockett		Jan. 27	B. ship	576	Valentine	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Mandarin		Feb. 15	B. ship	776	Perit	Augustine Heard and Co.	New York	Early
Spec		Feb. 10	B. schr	105	Maynard	Wm. Davidson.	Ningpo	—th inst.
Wild Duck	W.	Feb. 9	A. ship		Hamilton	Smith, King and Co.	New York	To-day.

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Bussche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Masden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Sir Edward Ryan	B. bark	330	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Salamander,	H. M. Str.	6	816	135	Com. J. S. Ellman.	1845	220
Rattler,	HMSc.-St	9	..	120	Com. A. Mellersh.	1849	200
Encounter,	HMSc.-St	14	950	175	Capt. W. D. O'Callaghan.	1846	200
—*American.*—						Comm'ned.	
Plymouth,	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Com. J. Kelly.	1851	..
Supply,	USSto. Sh	6	650	50	Lieut. A. Sinclair.	1852	..

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Dumfries,	Liverpool	468	Sep. 20	3,214,120	5,600	2,720		4,000
Geelong,	London	392	Oct. 13		(Coals & Stores)			
Mary Shepherd,	London	625	Oct. 18		(Coals)			
Emily,	Liverpool	253	Nov. 17	1,793,720	200,000	240		

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,803
UNITED STATES,	19,965,000	2,934,700	22,900,300†	420
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,060,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000§	2,739
HALIFAX,	....	....	426,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct,*

From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool* Bales	N'keens Cases
1853—In July,		3	Vessels			853,920	2,694		54	
In August,		6	"			1,957,500	10,534		169	40
In September,		11	"			4,766,313	5,640		90	
In October,		5	"			4,016,690	906		101	
In November,		4	"			2,079,684	2,328			
Total lbs. from 5th July to 21st Nov., 1853.						13,674,107	21,702		441	40
Dec. 1	M. of Londonderry,	808	London			754,800	1,390			
" 1	Argonaut,	575	London		Estd.	440,000	1,242			
" 6	Clyde,	783	London			800,000	219			
" 12	Jennet,	247	London		Estd.	60,000	2,442			
" 20	Snow Squall,	750	London.		Estd.	485,000	800			
" 27	Pudsey Dawson,	761	London			666,000	2,449			
Jan. 7	Joseph Fletcher,	672	London			550,000	1,747			
" 10	Royal Saxon,	510	London			523,728	1,127			
" 17	Star of the East,	1219	Liverpool			1,115,804	845			
" 27	Confucius,	511	Liverpool			562,476	287			
" 27	Nemesis,	343	Cork			408,000				

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				531	
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				653	
" 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				881	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				261	cases 5
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				814	
" 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				828	
Dec. 12	Iona,	144	Hongkong				514	
" 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				1,009	
Jan. 16	Iona,	144	Hongkong				505	
" 20	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				945	
" 21	Audax,	151	Hongkong			61,773	85	
" 24	Eamont,	120	Hongkong				178	
Feby. 3	Enterprise,	80	Lookong				293	
" 9	Nymph,	106	Hongkong				134	
" 15	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				885	

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA,

From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney			120,000		
Oct. 31	Emu,	308	..Do.			180,872		
Nov. 14	Mandarin,	314	..Do.			373,700		
Dec. 3	Parana,	326	..Do.			257,732		
" 5	Great Britain,	492	Australia			442,500		
Jan. 4	Benjamin Heape,	261	..Do.			213,300		
Feby. 8	Arabia,	362	..Do.			288,300		

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	Total Pounds.	*Raw Silk.* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods* Pcs.
July 15	Carrington,	597	New York	1,832		1,813		451		4,096	220,547				6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,325
Sep. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	370,000	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	605,400							605,400	10½	
" 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	5,040	14,291	23,895	35,772	13,798	205,349	33,279					33,279	238,628	31½	2,400
" 23	Golden Gate,	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	50,000	80,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	368,500					368,500	996,500	167	
Oct. 13	Surprise,	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,600	57,900	760,000	114,000					114,000	875,000	81	
" 18	Gentoo,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700		6,000	2,200		95,500	678,600		
" 20	Living Age,	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	588,100	1,400		10,000			11,400	599,500		
" 31	Hussar,	721	New York	307,400	71,300	68,000	52,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	77,200			40,400		117,600	754,600		4,300
" 31	Fleetwood,	663	Boston	346,200	31,500	105,000	82,300	47,000	26,600	637,000	155,000					155,000	793,000		
Nov. 3	Huntingdon,	385	New York	308,000	2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,812							452,812	16	585
" 19	Star of the Union,	1050	New York	489,000	26,500	96,600	108,000	58,200	54,300	832,600	73,400					73,400	906,000		2,650
" 19	WingsoftheMorning	915	New York	445,600	45,340	97,700	61,500	105,400	52,900	815,500	20,600			18,700		39,300	854,800	16	2,600
Dec. 1	Bay State,	600	New York	247,000	24,200	15,100	50,800	73,200	20,600	430,000	37,700			21,700		59,400	490,300	2	
" 11	Ala,	460	New York	290,895		39,864	22,336	51,062	32,707	436,864	50,477					50,477	487,341	39	
" 29	Channing,	535	New York	298,000	66,000	64,900	74,200	63,900	38,400	606,300							606,300	42½	5,654
" 30	Hersilia,	310	New York	78,600	13,100	46,100	19,200	58,100	21,500	236,600	26,200			27,500		53,700	290,300		
Jan. 18	Beverly,	676	New York	355,300	36,300	62,400	124,900	56,900	45,900	681,700	47,500					47,500	729,200	192	4,700
" 25	Oneida,	400	New York	298,213	22,870	62,992	17,053	66,508	30,409	498,645							498,645	44	1,000

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,431
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,682	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,245
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,													69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095		137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,													38,664,100	24,863

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	258
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,440,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	551

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,002	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 "	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,545
1851-52, in 114 "																Estimated	65,080,400	23,040
1852-53, in 113 "																do.	70,809,300	31,391
1852-53, {Increase,																	5,728,900	8,351
{Decrease,																		

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